mends to the Government that early steps be taken to get the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, affiliated to any other University in Southern India than the Madras University".

8. Mr. K. G. Nayar.—"This Council recommends to the Government to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and appoint a Select Committee for the same purpose".

9. Mr. P. Raman Menon.—"This Council recommends to the Government that the tank survey No. 114/3 of the Vadavukode Village be leased to the original lessee, Kulathanayath Narayanan Padmanabhan Kartha or any caste-Hindu of that locality on behalf of and for the use of the caste-Hindus exclusively."

10. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—"This Council recommends to the Government that steps may at once be taken to bifurcate the present Maharaja's College at Ernakulam into a College of Arts to be run at Ernakulam and a College of Science to be run at Ramavarmapuram".

11. Mr. T. K. Nayar.—"This Council recommends to the Government the early bifurcation of the Maharaja's College into a College of Arts and a College of Science as in Travancore and Mysore and the location of the former at Ernakulam and the latter at Ramavarmapuram".

12. Mr. C. Ittiravi Nambudiri.—"This Council recommends to the Government the early bifurcation of the Maharaja's College into a College of Arts and a College of Science as in Travancore and Mysore and the location of the former at Ernakulam and the latter at Ramavarmapuram.

(തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും മൈസൂരിലും ഉള്ളതു പോലെ നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാസ് കോളേജിനേയും സാഹിത്യസംബന്ധമായും ശാസ്ത്രസംബന്ധമായും രണ്ടായിതിരിച്ചാനും, ആദ്യത്തേതു എറണാകുളത്തും രണ്ടാമത്തേതു രാമവർമ്മപുരത്തും സ്ഥാപിച്ചാനും ഈ കൌൺസിൽ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നു.)

13. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—"This Council requests the Government to reduce the high rate of interest of the loans of the agriculturists in general transacted before the present depression and continuing through it in proportion to the current prices of agricultural produces.

14. College Schemes—appointment of a Committee.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—"This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of experts to report upon the comparative merits of the Ramavarmapuram and Ernakulam College Schemes from acadamical and financial points of view".

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I may at the outset say that it is not with very high hopes of being able to convert the adherants in this Council of the Ernakulam Extension Scheme that I move this Resolution. I feel that this Council has not done justice by Ramavarmapuram and the future educational progress of the State. I have absolute faith in the justice of the cause I am upholding. I am an optimist and as an optimist, I feel bound to continue my work until I have nothing else to do to further the cause I have at heart.

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I donot propose to discuss the whole question Ramavarmapuram *versus* Ernakulam once again. We had enough discussion about it. The discussion revealed certain facts. I shall state them categorically. (1) This question of the location of the college is a very important one in as much as it involves a large outlay of the hard earned money of the tax payer and vitally affects the whole future educational progress of the State. (2) There are two strong parties in the country in this question and each holds diametrically opposite views (3) That a compromise or an agreement by common consent between the two parties is not possible.

The question is how to get out of this difficulty. In such a situation what is usually done is to refer the matter to a disinterested individual or body admittedly competent to pronounce a decison on the subject. The present question being one of an acadamic character one cannot think of a more competent and disinterested body than the Madras University. I am not unaware of the fact that there is a strong misunderstanding against the Madras University created and spread by certain interested parties in the State. But I submit that viewing facts as they are, there is absolutely no room for any such mis-understanding. The University's attitude towards this college has been uniformly sympathetic if not unusually generous. No doubt this year the University imposed a rigorous restriction upon the strength to be admitted in the Junior classes. But in fairness to truth and justice we should also consider the events that led up to such a strict attitude on the part of the University which had hitherto been I should say, rather indulgent.

What were the explicit conditions on which affiliation was granted to the college in 1925? The number to be admitted in each class had been definitely laid down, and affiliation in all the groups sought for was readily granted on the strength of the positive assurance given by the Government that all deficiencies and drawbacks in the matter of accommodation would be made up with the shifting of the collge elsewhere in the course of 5 years.

Thus the affiliation was purely conditional and the University would have been justified even in withdrawing it in the event of the non-fulfilment of the conditions. But that was not done. On the other hand, they tolerated the deadly increase in the number of new admissions even to the extent of 50 per cent increase on the original strength, while the additional accommodation provided was merely in the shape of enclosed verandahs and corridors. It it were any other college it is to be

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doubted whether the same concession would have been allowed. But the University put implicit faith in the assurances and promises given by our Government and allowed the obviously unsatisfactory state of things to go on for five years. In the original Commission of 1925, they had anticipated the possibility of "somnolence supervening" when once the affiliation was granted and so they had laid down a special condition against it by which another Commission was to be sent out in 1928, to report on the progress made in the arrangements to shift the college to a more spacious site as promised. The Government repeated the same promise and assurance to that Commission and pointed out the progress made at Ramavarmapuram which had been decided upon as the permanent site for the College. The University was made to believe that the shifting would be completed within two or three years. But all on a sudden in the course of the last year, they were told that instead of continuing and completing the work at Ramavarmapuram the Government was considering an alternative scheme by expanding at Ernakulam itself. Is it any wonder that in these circumstances the University's faith in the consistency of policy on the part of the Cochin Government received a rude shock and that they began to withhold some of the concessions that had been granted on the strength of the original assurance? The restriction of admission was but an instance of this kind. It should be viewed purely as a disciplinary action which would have been taken much earlier in the case of any other institution. About the restriction of strength the University gave sufficiently long notice to the College Authorities. What one would have expected the College authorities to do in such a situation is to limit admissions in the manner required by the University, by making a judicious selection from among the applicants for admission on some definite principle such as their efficiency, nativity, etc. Some just selection has to be made and is actually made in all colleges because it is impossible to admit all that seek admission. For the time being, we could have restricted admission to Cochinities and in due course when our house is set right we could once again think of opening the doors to outsiders or we could have given preference to those students who as judged by their marks were found to be more competent to receive University Education. Instead of following either of these courses, the College authorities indiscriminately admitted students beyond the stipulated numbers and thus openly defied the ruling of the University in spite of repeated warnings.

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If in spite of all that has been said so far regarding the real attitude of the Madras University towards our College there is any one in this Council who suspects the disinterestedness and competence of that august body, I have no objection to the whole question being referred to any other expert body of acknowledged Educationists—say a body consisting of the Vice Chancellors of some of the Indian Universities.

Deputy President.—Have you got a long speech?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I want only two minutes more, Sir.

My only anxiety is that this question should be viewed on its own merits.

The only objection that I can reasonably anticipate is the delay that may be involved therein. But even as matters stand some delay seems to be inevitable and it is well nigh certain that the projected expansion at Ernakulam cannot be completed before the beginning of the next academic year. Hence no additional delay will be caused by the adoption of my Resolution. Even if the scheme has to be delayed a little, we can see that the interests of our students do not suffer much. We can, until necessary accommodation is provided, restrict admissions to Cochinites and keep within the numbers stipulated by the University. I understand there are more than 100 students who are not Cochinites in the College now.

Meanwhile if we inform the University that in view of the difficulties in our way, we have resolved to refer the question of the permanent location of the College to an expert body of educationists I do hope that the University will be generous enough to allow us some time for the purpose.

I, therefore, request this Council to consider this question dispassionately and support my Resolution which will solve once for all the difficult situation in which we have been all driven ourselves to. With these few words, I move the Resolution standing in my name, namely, this Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee of experts to report upon the Comparative merits of the Ramavarmapuram and Ernakulam College Schemes from academical and financial points of view.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

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